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Unicast-Prefix-based IPv6 Multicast Addresses

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Abstract

This specification defines an extension to the multicast addressing architecture of the IP Version 6 protocol. The extension presented in this document allows for unicast-prefix-based allocation of multicast addresses. By delegating multicast addresses at the same time as unicast prefixes, network operators will be able to identify their multicast addresses without needing to run an inter-domain allocation protocol.

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1. Introduction

This document specifies an extension to the multicast portion of the IPv6 addressing architecture [ADDRARCH]. The current architecture does not contain any built-in support for dynamic address allocation. This proposal introduces encoded information in the multicast address to allow for dynamic allocation of IPv6 multicast addresses and IPv6 source-specific multicast addresses.

2. Motivation

The current IPv4 multicast address allocation architecture [RFC 2908] is based on a multi-layered, multi-protocol system. The goal of this proposal is to reduce the number of protocols that need to be deployed in order to get dynamic multicast address allocation.

The use of unicast prefix-based multicast address allocation will, at a minimum, remove the need to run the Multicast Address Allocation Protocol (AAP) [AAP WORK] and the Multicast Address-Set Claim (MASC) Protocol [RFC 2909].

3. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119].

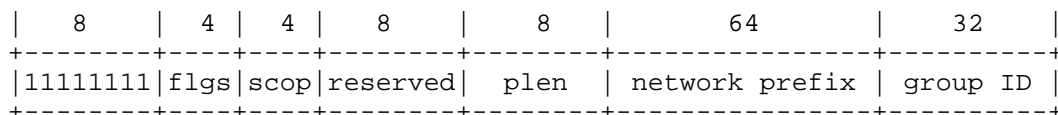
4. Multicast Address Format

Section 2.7 of [ADDRARCH] defines the following operational format of IPv6 multicast addresses:

8	4	4	112

11111111	flgs	scop	group ID

This document introduces a new format that incorporates unicast prefix information in the multicast address. The following illustrates the new format:



flgs is a set of 4 flags:

+--+--+--+			
0	0	P	T
+--+--+--+			

- o P = 0 indicates a multicast address that is not assigned based on the network prefix. This indicates a multicast address as defined in [ADDRARCH].
- o P = 1 indicates a multicast address that is assigned based on the network prefix.
- o If P = 1, T MUST be set to 1, otherwise the setting of the T bit is defined in Section 2.7 of [ADDRARCH].

The reserved field MUST be zero.

plen indicates the actual number of bits in the network prefix field that identify the subnet when P = 1.

network prefix identifies the network prefix of the unicast subnet owning the multicast address. If P = 1, this field contains the unicast network prefix assigned to the domain owning, or allocating, the multicast address. All non-significant bits of the network prefix field SHOULD be zero.

It should be noted that the Interface Identifier requirements in Section 2.5.1 of [ADDRARCH] effectively restrict the length of the unicast prefix to 64 bits, hence the network prefix portion of the multicast address will be at most 64 bits.

Group ID is set based on the guidelines outlined in [IPV6 GID].

The scope of the unicast-prefix based multicast address MUST NOT exceed the scope of the unicast prefix embedded in the multicast address.

5. Address Lifetime

The lifetime of a unicast prefix-based multicast address SHOULD NOT exceed the Valid Lifetime field in the Prefix Information option, corresponding to the unicast prefix being used, contained in the Neighbor Discovery Router Advertisement message [RFC 2461]. The lifetime of the multicast address is needed to support the Abstract API for Multicast Address Allocation [RFC 2771].

It should be noted that the unicast prefix's Valid Lifetime in the Router Advertisement message does not indicate that the prefix will become invalid at the end of the lifetime. Rather, that value is typically a constant until a renumbering event is scheduled after which, the prefix does become invalid.

The use of unicast prefix-based multicast addresses after the unicast prefix has become invalid may lead to operational problems. For example, routers that perform policy checks comparing the multicast prefix against the unicast prefix assigned to an AS may discard the packet.

6. Source-Specific Multicast Addresses

The unicast prefix-based IPv6 multicast address format supports Source-specific multicast addresses, as defined by [SSM ARCH]. To accomplish this, a node MUST:

- o Set P = 1.
- o Set plen = 0.
- o Set network prefix = 0.

These settings create an SSM range of FF3x::/32 (where 'x' is any valid scope value). The source address field in the IPv6 header identifies the owner of the multicast address.

7. Examples

The following are a few examples of the structure of unicast prefix-based multicast addresses.

- Global prefixes - A network with a unicast prefix of 3FFE:FFFF:1::/48 would also have a unicast prefix-based multicast prefix of FF3x:0030:3FFE:FFFF:0001::/96 (where 'x' is any valid scope).
- SSM - All IPv6 SSM multicast addresses will have the format FF3x::/96.

8. Security Considerations

It is possible that the embedded unicast prefix can aid in identifying the allocation domain of a given multicast address, though an allocation domain choosing to avoid being traced has no obstacles currently to creating addresses using a prefix not assigned to it, or using a smaller scope embedded prefix.

Using source-specific multicast addresses can sometimes aid in the prevention of denial-of-service attacks by arbitrary sources, although no guarantee is provided. A more in-depth discussion of the security considerations for SSM can be found in [SSM ARCH].

9. References

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